

# NEWPORT MERCURY.

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[Price 8 2 per Annum.—8 1 in Advance.]

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1813.

[Vol. 11.—No. 2669]

## New Publications.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,  
Have just received and for Sale, at  
their Book and Stationary Store,  
**ROBEY; A Poem.**—By WALTER SCOTT, Esq.  
Also, SARA, or the EXEMPLARY WIFE.—By SUSANNAH ROWSON,  
Author of Charlotte Temple, &c.  
May 22, 1813

## Sales at Auction.

**THE** Wreck of the brig **HOLKAR**,  
now lying on Charlestown Beach,  
will be sold at Public Auction, on  
WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of June  
next, at X o'clock A. M. at the house  
of Mr. Christopher Babcock, in Charlestown.  
Also, will be sold at same time,  
two brass field pieces, and a number of  
stands of arms, cartridge boxes, bayonets,  
a number of barrels of pork and beef,  
crockery ware, rum, wine, vinegar,  
and a number of other articles.  
Also, On THURSDAY, the 3d day of  
June next, at X o'clock A. M. there  
will be sold at Public Auction, at  
Buxington point, (Conn.) the sails, rigging,  
cables, anchors, spurs, cannon,  
hulls, &c. belonging to the **Holkar**,  
and a number of other articles.  
May 20, 1813.

## Wine & Prunes.

37 Boxes (Cases) WINES.  
23 do. White.  
186 do. PRUNES.  
Just received per Schooner Expedition,  
from Bordeaux, and for sale by  
J. G. & S. WHITEHORNE.  
Newport, May 21.

## Plymouth Beach Lottery,

SECOND CLASS,

Will commence drawing in Boston on  
the 30th day of June next.

HIGHEST PRIZE.

**15,000 dls.**

No Deduction—and not two Blanks to  
a Prize.

### SCHEME.

|            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1 Prize of | \$ 15,000 |
| 4 do.      | 1,000     |
| 8 do.      | 500       |
| 10 do.     | 200       |
| 60 do.     | 100       |
| 80 do.     | 50        |
| 100 do.    | 20        |
| 300 do.    | 10        |
| 3500 do.   | 7         |

Orders for whole Tickets and parts  
in the above excellent Lottery, will be  
received at the Truly Fortunate Lottery  
Office of the Subscriber where may be  
seen gratis, the Managers List of the  
Prizes in the First class of Plymouth  
Beach Lottery. Also may be had at the  
above Office, Tickets and parts in the  
Baptist Lottery, soon to be drawn in  
Providence. Also, Orders received for  
Tickets and Quarters in the grand  
Pennsylvania Lottery, \$50,000 Highest  
Prize, which began to draw in Philadelphia  
on Monday, last week. Plymouth  
Beach Tickets, Wholes \$5, quarters  
1 37—Baptist Tickets, Wholes \$4—  
Quarters 1 12.

JOSIAH C. SHAW.

Newport, May 14.

WE the subscribers having been  
appointed, by the Hon. Court of  
Probate for the town of Portsmouth,  
Commissioners to receive and examine  
the claims against the estate of  
Cook RUCKERSON, late of Portsmouth  
deceased, represented insolvent, give  
notice, that three months longer from  
the date hereof is allowed to the creditors  
of said estate, to bring in their  
claims, to either of us within the time  
aforesaid.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, } Com'rs  
THOMAS CORY, jun. }  
All persons indebted to said estate,  
are once more requested to make im-  
mediate payment to  
ELIZA BETH RICKERSON, Adm'r.  
Portsmouth, May 9.

## TO LET,

THE whole, or half of the House,  
and Garden, of the late Dr. Isaac  
Baker,—Possession given the 25th  
day.—For terms, apply to Dr. B. W.  
CASE, or B. HAZARD, Esq.  
Newport, March 18.

## Brandywine Paper.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.  
Have just received and for Sale,  
**FIFTY** Reams **BRANDYWINE**  
**PAPER**, of a quality superior to  
any ever before for sale in this State.  
A L S O,  
Thirty Reams Brandywine Letter  
Paper, and a supply of Burbank's  
Foolscap, Pot and Letter Paper.

Also, just received,  
A FEW more copies of that highly  
interesting Work, entitled,  
**MEMOIRS OF THE WAR,**  
In the Southern Department of the  
United States.

By HENRY LEE, Lieut. Col. Com-  
mandant of the Partizan Legion during  
the American War.—Embellished with  
a likeness of Gen. NATHANIEL GREENE  
of this State—2 vols. 8vo.—The Patri-  
ot will be delighted, the Statesman in-  
formed, and the Soldier instructed by  
the perusal of this work, which in every  
part, bears the ingenious stamp of a  
Patriotic Soldier, and cannot fail to in-  
terest all who desire to understand the  
causes, and to know the difficulties of  
our memorable struggle.

Also, A New Critical Pronouncing  
DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH  
LANGUAGE, containing all the words in  
general use, with their significations ac-  
curately explained, and the sound of  
each syllable clearly expressed. Among  
which will be found several hundred  
terms, with their acceptations and deriva-  
tions, which appear to have been hith-  
erto omitted by the best lexicographers.  
Also, A variety of technical terms of  
Medicine, Law, Commerce, Arts, and  
general science.—The whole inter-  
persed with critical and philological  
observations, and references to the  
respective authorities.—To which is  
prefixed Mr. Walker's principles of  
English pronunciation. A nomenclature  
of the names of distinguished persons  
and places of antiquity; comprising a  
sketch of the mythology, history and  
biography of the ancients, from the most  
authentic sources.—A Chronological  
Table of remarkable occurrences, from  
the earliest ages to the present time;  
containing whatever is worthy of record,  
as discoveries, inventions, &c. &c.—  
Compiled from authors of the most ap-  
proved reputation.—With considerable  
additions.—By an American Gentle-  
man.  
May 22, 1813

## Salt.

SIX Thousand Bushels LISBON  
SALT, afloat, for sale by  
C. COOK,  
C. GYLES.  
Newport, May 7.

## POWDER.

20 Qr-casks F } First Quality  
100 do F }  
80 do F I } POWDER.  
30 do F F I }

For Sale, by  
CARLILE & MANTON  
Whitmans Buildings.  
Providence, May 3.

THE Subscriber having been duly  
appointed Administrator on the  
estate of Capt. Zebadiah Grinnell, late of  
Little-Compton, deceased, requests all  
those having demands against said es-  
tate to exhibit them, and those indebt-  
ed to make immediate payment to him  
DAVIS SIMMONS, Adm'r.  
Little-Compton, May 17.

ROBERT SHERMAN is authorised to  
settle the business of Sherman,  
Hmy & Sherman.—All persons in-  
debted to said firm, are requested to  
make payment to him, and those to  
whom the firm are indebted, will call  
on him for payment.—The business will  
be continued by Robert Sherman, at the  
old stand in Market-square.

ROBERT SHERMAN,  
CHRISTOPHER ALMY,  
ISAAC SHERMAN, jun.  
Newport, 15th of 5th mo 1813.

WE the Subscribers having been ap-  
pointed by the Hon. Court of Probate  
for the town of Newport, Commis-  
sioners to receive and examine the claims  
of Dr. JONATHAN EASTON, late of New-  
port, deceased, represented insolvent, give  
notice, that six months longer from the  
date hereof is allowed to the creditors  
of said estate, to bring in their claims,  
to either of us within the time  
aforesaid.

WILLIAM FINNIS } Com'rs  
EDWARD THURSTON }  
All persons indebted to said estate are  
requested to make immediate payment  
to  
PETER T. EASTON,  
JONATHAN EASTON, } Adm'rs  
Newport, May 14.

## Newport,

SATURDAY, May 29, 1813.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived at this port on Sunday last,  
brig **Barzillian**, Capt. Hodgkinson, 30  
days from Liverpool, in ballast.

Captain Hodgkinson politely favored  
the Editors of the Mercury with  
London papers to April 20, Liverpool  
to April 22d, (Fourteen Days Latest)  
and Lloyd's lists to April 20, from  
which they have extracted every article  
of consequence.

The expedition for America, with  
2000 marines on board, sailed from  
Plymouth, about the 15th of April.

The exchange of prisoners between  
this country and England had been en-  
tirely suspended by an order from the  
British government.—The following  
article on this subject, is from the Lon-  
don Statesman of April 12th:—"Sat-  
urday the American Consul was informed  
by Government that no vessels would  
be permitted to leave this country for  
the United States until further orders;  
and we learn, that, in consequence of  
this determination, a vessel which was  
on the point of sailing with passengers  
and prisoners has been stopped. This  
departure from the lenient system up-  
on which Ministers have hitherto acted,  
is said to have been occasioned by the  
receipt of intelligence from Sir J. B.  
Warren, that the exchange of British  
subjects naturalized in the United  
States had been peremptorily demanded  
by the American government, under a  
menace of detaining all the British  
prisoners that might fall into their  
hands.—To this demand Sir J. B.  
Warren returned a prompt refusal."

Petitions had been presented to Par-  
liament from the Cotton manufacturers  
of Liverpool: from the Merchants of  
Liverpool engaged in the commerce  
of Brazil, and from the ship owners of  
Liverpool, praying for some prohibitory  
measures against the importation of  
Cotton from this country.

The following is a copy of the Com-  
mercial regulation respecting Licences  
to America, issued by the British gov-  
ernment on the 10th of April:—"Li-  
censes will be granted by the Board  
of Trade, for the exportation and im-  
portation of all articles to and from any  
port in America not blockaded.—Neutral  
ships only, and of the build of the coun-  
try to which they are declared to be-  
long.—The name and tonnage of the  
ship to be mentioned in taking out the  
License."

The Russian Gen. Wittgenstein, has  
addressed a spirited Proclamation to  
the Saxons, in which he invites them  
and their Sovereign to show themselves  
true Germans.—He says, "the hour  
has struck—the hour of delivery  
from Bonaparte's yoke—but let us  
take instant advantage of it, for it will  
never strike a second time."

The Russian Minister at the Court of  
Denmark, has presented to his Danish  
Majesty a letter from the Emperor of  
Russia, desiring to have an immediate  
answer to the question, "Whether  
Denmark will act with or against  
France?"

Stralsund and Pomerania has been  
taken possession of by a body of Swed-  
ish troops. A second division of 10,000  
Swedes sailed from Carlsham on the  
24th March for Pomerania. A third  
and fourth division were to follow im-  
mediately, and the Crown Prince would  
accompany the fourth.

The King of Prussia has, by edict,  
abolished Bonaparte's Continental Sys-  
tem. He declares "that all restraints  
under which commerce has hitherto  
suffered in the Prussian States, in con-  
sequence of the so-denominated Conti-  
nental System, are abolished, and that  
the ships and goods of all friendly and  
neutral nations shall be freely permitted  
to enter into the Prussian harbors and  
territories, without any exception or  
difference. All French goods, either  
produce or manufactures, are, on the  
contrary, totally prohibited, not only  
for use, but likewise to pass through  
our territories, or those occupied by  
our armies."

The Bon Citoyenne arrived at Ply-  
mouth April 17th, from St. Salvador,  
with one million sterling on board.—  
Such were the apprehensions enter-  
tained for her safety, that policies had  
been underwritten at Lloyd's, at 60l.  
per cent.

Lieut. Chadda, with the surviving  
officers and crew of the late frigate  
Java, arrived at Portsmouth April 18th,  
from St. Salvador.

LONDON, APRIL 13

Downing-street, April 12

A dispatch, dated Heligoland, April

7, of which of the following is an ex-  
tract, was last night received at Earl  
Bathurst's Office, addressed to his  
Lordship by Lieut. Gov. Hamilton:

Extract of a letter from General the  
Baron Tattenborn to Major Kent-  
zinger, dated Hamburg, April 4.

"I hasten to announce to you the  
signal victory which our troops have  
gained upon the 2d of April, over the  
corps of Gen. Morand, who had pos-  
sessed himself of the town of Luneburg.

"Gen. Morand, with 3,500 men,  
had marched from Tostedt to Lune-  
burg. My Cossacks followed his move-  
ments; and I gave information of them  
to General Dornberg, who, in conjunc-  
tion with Gen. Tschernicheff's corps,  
had passed the Elbe at Lentzen. The  
two Generals advanced by forced march-  
es to Luneburg, and arrived there just  
as my Cossacks were engaged with the  
enemy. The gates were forced with  
the bayonet; and a sanguinary conflict  
ensued in the streets of the town. The  
victory was soon decided in our favor;  
all who were not killed or already made  
prisoners, laid down their arms. Not a  
single man escaped of the whole corps  
three pair of colors, and 12 pieces of  
cannon, fell into our hands."

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 2.

Adjutant-Gen. Baron Winzingerode  
reports from Knistich, under date 14th  
Feb. as follows, to Prince Kutousoff  
Smolensko:—"With the army confi-  
ded to me, I came up with Gen. Regnier  
at Kalitsch, in the evening of the 13th  
inst. The enemy directed their move-  
ments upon the city, to form a junction  
with from 3 to 4000 Poles, who had 15  
pieces of cannon with them, and found  
themselves at the very instant attack-  
ed by the Russian troops, with their  
characteristic ardor. The result of this  
attack is the more honorable to the  
reputation of his majesty's arms, as the  
enemy's infantry, who were in superior  
force, made a brave and obstinate re-  
sistance. Two Saxon standards, 7 pic-  
ces of cannon, the Saxon General Ros-  
titz, 3 Colonels, 36 Officers, and 2000  
privates, were the trophies of this day.  
My advanced guard is pursuing the  
enemy, who retreats upon Raczkowo  
and Ostrowo. The infantry, having  
made forced marches for four succes-  
sive days, will require one or two day's  
rest."

### Most Important Intelligence.

APRIL 16.—Capt. Muller, a Hano-  
verian Officer, arrived yesterday with  
dispatches for Count Munster, and who  
also brought accounts to government  
from Heligoland, which island he left  
on the 9th inst. The following state-  
ment was soon afterwards circulated:—"Government has received accounts  
from Heligoland, stating, on the au-  
thority of Hamburg Newspapers, that  
an Austrian army of 80,000, in Volhy-  
nia, had joined the Russians against  
France, and that Austria had sent  
100,000 men towards Italy."

"The same authority states, that  
Gen. Grenier had been defeated with  
great loss near Magdeburgh. The  
movement made by Davoust upon  
Luneburg, was a consequence of that  
defeat."

The following private letter was also  
received:—

"Heligoland, April 9.—A letter has  
reached us from Hamburg, in which  
it is stated, that the Senator Koch had  
spoken to the Prince of Mecklenburg,  
by whom he had been assured that Aus-  
tria was marching 100,000 men into  
Germany, and 80,000 into Italy. Da-  
voust has left Magdeburgh with 5000  
men, and had reached Luneburg, giv-  
ing out that he was to be followed by  
10,000 more."

"After the defeat and destruction of  
Morand's corps, Generals Dorenbergh  
and Czernicheff crossed the Elbe at  
Boitzenburg."

"Gen. Morand is not dead, but se-  
verely wounded, and a prisoner. The  
French under St. Cyr are said to have  
retired to that part of Bremen which is  
on the left of the Weser; they have  
placed a boat with gunpowder under  
the bridge, to blow it up if necessary.  
A little island in the middle of the We-  
ser has been fortified."

By other accounts from Hamburg,  
it appears that Austria had determined  
on an alliance, offensive and defensive,  
with Russia, under which the half of  
her disposable force was to be employ-  
ed, to wrest out of the hands of the  
French her former possessions in Italy,  
and the remainder to be engaged in im-  
mediate co-operation with the armies  
of the Emperor Alexander and his Al-  
lies.

The Hanseatic Legion, including  
1000 men from Lubek, was 5000  
strong, the volunteers were 8000 and  
the regulars, composed of Russian  
troops, were 7000. The Prussians  
were also advancing to their assistance

on the right bank of the Elbe, in the di-  
rection of Lauenbourg. One object of  
the mission of the officer who is arrived  
is said to be a demand of the British gov-  
ernment for an immediate supply of  
arms and clothing for the troops col-  
lecting at Stade.

APRIL 18. Nothing further, since  
what we gave on Friday, has been re-  
ceived respecting the report of Austria  
having taken a decisive part against  
France.—We anxiously wait the arri-  
val of another Gottenburg Mail. For  
ourselves we think the report correct,  
the die may be considered as cast, and  
Austria may be reckoned upon as mak-  
ing common cause with Russia, Prus-  
sia, Great-Britain and Sweden, against  
France. It is proper to add, however,  
that his Majesty's Ministers have not  
received any official intimation upon  
the subject—but merely the statement  
contained in the Hamburg papers.

### RUSSIAN FORCES.

APRIL 16. The Russian force is di-  
vided into three large armies.—One un-  
der Wittgenstein, a second under Feit-  
schagoff, and a third under Winzinger-  
ode; Kutousoff commanding the whole.

Wittgenstein's main force has cross-  
ed the Elbe, in order to drive the French  
force towards the Maine. One of Wit-  
genstein's corps, under Gen. Becken-  
dorf, has entered Lubeck. Other corps  
are on the Elbe, near Boitzenburg.

Part of Feitichagoff's army is near  
Thorn, whilst another part is employed  
under Platoff in the siege of Danzig.

Part of Winzingerode's army is near  
Cistrin and Lamsberg. Another part  
occupies the old town of Dresden,  
whilst another corps passed the Elbe at  
Schadow, to turn Davoust.

About 100,000 Russian reinforcements  
are on the Vistula.

The Prussian force is thus distributed:  
General York is at Berlin with the  
main army. Detachments have been  
sent to Hamburg and Rostock, which  
are now occupied by Prussian corps.  
Another Prussian detachment has in-  
vested Stettin, which, by the latest ac-  
counts, was on the point of surrendering.

A Swedish force is at Stralsund, and  
by the commencement of the campaign  
the Crown Prince of Sweden will have  
the command of 50,000 men.

The Russian force with which the  
campaign will open cannot be less than  
220,000 men.—The Prussian 70,000,  
Swedish and Pomeranian 50,000.—A  
grand total of 340,000 men.

To this must added the force which  
Hanover, and Hesse, and Brunswick,  
and the Hanse Towns, and perhaps Sax-  
ony, may furnish.

APRIL 20. The Crown Prince of  
Sweden is reported to have actually  
landed in Pomerania, and thus we shall  
soon see one of Bonaparte's most cele-  
brated Generals fighting against him.  
The army which the Crown Prince will  
command will be upwards of 50,000  
men, and the scene of its operations  
will probably be where Buonaparte will  
command in person.

We have letters from Minorca of the  
7th of last month, confirming the ac-  
count we communicated on Saturday,  
of disturbances having broken out in the  
South of France. The following is an  
extract from one of them:—

"Minorca March 7.—Most of our  
advises from France concur in stating,  
that very great dissatisfaction exists  
there against their present ruler. Com-  
motions have been very general in the  
Southern parts, the results of which are  
carefully concealed."

BERLIN, APRIL 3.—Our newspapers  
contain the following address to the  
Germans:—

"While the victorious warriors of  
Russia, accompanied by those of his  
Majesty the King of Prussia, his ally,  
appear in Germany, his Majesty the  
Emperor of Russia, and his Majesty the  
King of Prussia, announce to the Prin-  
ces and nations of Germany, the return  
of liberty and independence. They  
only come with an intention of aiding  
them to reconquer these inalienable  
benefits of nations, and of affording  
powerful protection and lasting secu-  
rity to the regeneration of a venerable  
Empire."

"These two armies, trusting in God,  
and full of courage, advance, hoping  
that every German, without distinction,  
will join them."

"The Confederation of the Rhine,  
that deceitful fetter with which the gen-  
eral Disturber bound Germany, at  
dismembering her, and even obscuring  
her ancient name, can no longer be  
tolerated, as it is the effect of foreign  
constraint and of foreign influence.  
It must be dissolved."

"The Majesties will only give pro-  
tection while the German Princes and  
nations are engaged in completing the  
grand work

"Let France, who is beautiful and

strong through herself, occupy herself, in future, in promoting her internal welfare! No Foreign Power intends disturbing it—no hostile Power shall be sent against her rightful frontiers. But be it known to France, that the other Powers are solicitous of conquering lasting tranquillity for their subjects; and that they will not lay down their arms, until the foundation of the independence of every European State has been established and secured.

"In the name of their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, Prince KUTUSOFF SMOLENSK, Field-Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Army, Headquarters, Kalisch, 16th (25th) March, 1813."

GOTTENBURG, APRIL 5.  
"My friends write me from Wismar, that all the students of the university of Rostock have enrolled themselves to serve against the French, as well as hundreds of young men in all the principalities of both Mecklenburgs."

"On Thursday Admiral Havel set off for Stockholm, in order to present a Turkish scimitar to the Crown Prince, which the Admiral's brother bought from the very Mameluke who killed a celebrated French General in Egypt (Kellermann) by order of Bonaparte. The Admiral will have also conferences with the Crown Prince, respecting the present conduct of Denmark, as we are still left in the dark concerning the policy which that country means to embrace."

"They write me from Copenhagen, that the English continue to capture all the Danish vessels they fall in with."

"His Royal Highness the Crown Prince is expected to embark immediately for Germany, in order to take the command of an army of Swedish, Mecklenburg, Prussian, and other troops, against the French."

## By the last Mail.

COLUMBIA.  
WASHINGTON-CITY, MAY 18.  
LETTER from Gen. Dearborn to the Secretary at War, dated Niagara, May 3, says, "As nearly as I have been able to ascertain, the loss of the enemy in the late affair at York, amounted to 100 killed, 200 prisoners, and 300 wounded. I have not been able to ascertain precisely the amount of the militia on their parole—I presume it could not be less than 500. There was an immense depot of naval and military stores. York was a magazine for Niagara, Detroit, &c. and notwithstanding the immense amount which was destroyed by them, we found more than we could bring off. Gen. Sheaffe's baggage and papers fell into my hands; the papers are a valuable acquisition."

Exchange of Prisoners. We are happy in having it in our power to state, that an arrangement for the proper treatment, release and exchange of prisoners of war has been signed by Gen. Mason, Commissary-General of Prisoners, and Col. Barclay, General Agent for prisoners on the part of Great-Britain. Four cartel vessels, of 500 tons, are to be employed. Providence, R. I. is one of the stations agreed on.

NORTH-WESTERN ARMY.  
EXTRACT OF A LETTER  
From W. Creighton, Reg. dated Upper Sandusky, May 8, 1813.

"About 12 o'clock on the night of the 4th an officer arrived in a boat from Gen. Clay, to inform the General of his approach, that he would reach Fort Meigs in about two hours. Gen. Harrison determined on a general sally, and sent an officer to Gen. Clay, directing him to land 800 men some short distance above, to attack and carry the enemy's batteries, spike their cannon, and destroy the artillery. Gen. Clay was unfortunately delayed longer than he expected in passing the Rapids, and the detachment destined to make the attack, did not reach the landing until nearly 2 o'clock—this however, did not prevent them from making the attempt, and was any thing more completely successful; the four batteries were immediately taken possession of, and their defenders driven off, and their cannon spiked. The work was done, but the confidence which always attends militia when successful, proved their ruin. Although there was time sufficient to return to the boats, before a reinforcement arrived to the enemy, they remained upon the ground, in spite of the repeated calls which were made from the fort to bring them back to their boats, and suffered themselves to be amused and drawn into the woods by some feint skirmishing, while the British troops and an immense body of Indians were brought up; a severe action then took place. The British immediately intercepted the retreat of our men to the plan and the river where they would have been under cover of our cannon, but about 150 only out of nearly 800, effected their escape to the boats. When the balance of General Clay's force made its appearance, and attempted to land above the garrison, their flank was attacked by a large body of Indians. Gen. Harrison immediately

ordered out a detachment, consisting of part of the 19th United States regiment, about 100 twelve month's volunteers, and some militia; they however succeeded in driving the enemy entirely off.

"An attack was then made upon the batteries on this side of the river, conducted by Col. Miller of the 19th regiment, with part of his regiment, the aforesaid volunteers, and the few militia; this attempt was successful. The enemy were driven from their works—a number killed, and two British officers and 41 privates brought into camp."

May 20.  
[The National Intelligencer states, that the letter of Gen. Harrison, which ought to have communicated an official account of his attack on the British batteries, and the loss of nearly the whole Kentucky troops under Gen. Clay, had not reached the War Department, though it must have been written prior to the following despatch.]

The following is a copy of a Despatch from Major-General Harrison to the Secretary of War—dated

Upper Sandusky, May 13, 1813.

SIR,  
HAVING ascertained that the enemy (Indians as well as British) had entirely abandoned the neighborhood of the Rapids, I left the command of Camp Meigs with Gen. Clay and came here last night. It is with the greatest satisfaction, I inform you, Sir, that I have every reason to believe, that the loss of the Kentucky troops in killed on the north side of the river does not exceed fifty. On the 10th and 11th inst. I caused the ground which was the scene of the action and its environs to be carefully examined, and after the most diligent search 45 bodies only of our men were discovered—amongst them was the leader of the detachment Col. Dudley. No other officer of note fell in the action. I have strong reason to believe that a considerable number of the Kentuckians effected their retreat up the river to Fort Winchester. Gen. Proctor did not furnish me with a return of the prisoners in his possession, although repeatedly promised. His return was as precipitate as it could properly be, leaving a number of common, new elegant sling cartridges for common, and other valuable articles. The night before his capture two persons that were employed in the British Gun Boats (Americans by birth) deserted to us. The information they gave me was very interesting—they say that the Indians, of which there were from 1600 to 2000, left the British the day before their departure in a high state of dissatisfaction from the great loss which they had sustained in the severe engagements of the 5th, and the failure of the British in accomplishing their promise of taking the post at the Rapids. From the account given by these men, my opinion is confirmed of the great superiority of the enemy which were defeated by our troops in the two sallies made on the 5th instant. That led by Col. Miller did not exceed 350 men, and it is very certain that they defeated 400 British regulars, militia, and 4 or 500 Indians. The American Regulars (although they were raw recruits) and such men as compose the Pittsburgh (Pennsylv.) and Petersburg (Va.) Volunteers, should behave well, is not wondered at—but that a company of militia should maintain its ground against four times its numbers, as did Capt. Seabrook of the Kentucky, is truly astonishing. These brave fellows were at length however entirely surrounded by Indians, and would have been entirely cut off, but for the gallantry of Lt. Gwyne of the 19th regiment, who with part of Capt. Elliot's company, charged the enemy and released the Kentuckians—I inclose you a list of the killed and wounded during the whole siege. It is considerably larger than I had supposed it would be when I last wrote to you—but it is satisfactory to know that they did not bleed uselessly—but in the course of successful exertions.—The return does not embrace those who fell on the N. W. side of the Miami."

The next paragraph relates to the return of Gen. and contains some rather censuring of the conduct of Gen. Clay's detachment, which had been defeated and captured by the British.—He says, "Indeed the cannon might have been spiked, the cartridges cut to pieces, the magazines destroyed, and the retreat effected to the boats without the loss of a man, as none were killed in taking the batteries—so complete was the surprise."

Gen. H. states the force of the British regulars to be 550, and militia at 800—and the Indians at not fewer than 1000 or 1200.—He adds, "I am sorry to inform you that Major Stoddard died the night before I left the Rapids, of a lock-jaw, produced by a slight wound from a fragment of a shell which struck him on the thigh. Several have died in this way from their great and unavoidable exposure to the cold; but perhaps there never were so many instances of desperate wounds being likely to do well."

I shall go from here to Upper Sandusky, and shall take my station at Delaware or Frankfort until the troops are assembled. General Clay, who com-

mands at the Rapids, is a man of capacity and entirely to be relied on."

(Signed)  
"WM. HENRY HARRISON."

RETURN OF KILLED, &c.

In the siege of Camp Meigs, and the several battles of the 5th inst.

KILLED.—U. S. artillery 1. Infantry 42. Dragoons 3. Kentucky militia 30. Ohio do. 3. Volunteers 2. Total killed 81.

WOUNDED.—U. States infantry 90. Dragoons 17. Kentucky militia 42. Ohio do. 8. Volunteers 29. Total wounded 189.

Total—killed and wounded 269.—These are exclusive of the casualties of the detachment of Kentucky militia on the left bank of the river, under Col. Dudley. Major Stoddard died of his wounds; Major Hukill slightly wounded. Sixty-four of the above were killed in the sorties, and 124 wounded; the balance, 81, killed and wounded within the fortified camp.

Here follows a letter from General Clay to General Harrison, giving an account of the passage down the river; and the accidents and event which attended his progress, with 50 men to Fort Meigs. This letter does not contain any particulars.

MARYLAND.  
BALTIMORE, MAY 20.  
Extract of a letter, dated New-Orleans, April 19.

"Gen. Wilkinson took command of the river and fort of Mobile some days ago, without firing a gun. They were absolutely in a state of starvation there previous. There is upwards of two years pay due them by the Spanish government. Wilk. so far liked to have been drowned going over—he was several hours on the keel of the boat."

DELAWARE.  
WILMINGTON, MAY 21.

Delaware Blockading Squadron.  
Very recent accounts from Lewis Fown, state, there were three or four frigates and one sloop of war inside the Cape, and two large vessels, supposed to be British, outside, together with frigates, &c. So that this squadron is greater now than it has been at any time since the commencement of the blockade of the Delaware. We hope the people will be prepared for any attack the enemy may make."

NEW-YORK, MAY 22.  
Capt. Fleming, of the boat Funchel, has favored the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, with a Copy of Gazette, of the 11th of April, from which we have translated the following article.

TRANSLATION  
of a letter, dated April 18, 1813.

"At the distance of 6 leagues from this post, passed the RUNCHILLI.—The English fleet were in pursuit of them, and off Cap. Lauma were engaged by several vessels of war."

LATEST FROM SACKET'S HARBOR.  
By the steam boat Frigate, Gen. Wiswall, which arrived on Saturday morning, we have the following intelligence:—The American regulars, militia, and 4 or 500 Indians. The American Regulars (although they were raw recruits) and such men as compose the Pittsburgh (Pennsylv.) and Petersburg (Va.) Volunteers, should behave well, is not wondered at—but that a company of militia should maintain its ground against four times its numbers, as did Capt. Seabrook of the Kentucky, is truly astonishing. These brave fellows were at length however entirely surrounded by Indians, and would have been entirely cut off, but for the gallantry of Lt. Gwyne of the 19th regiment, who with part of Capt. Elliot's company, charged the enemy and released the Kentuckians—I inclose you a list of the killed and wounded during the whole siege. It is considerably larger than I had supposed it would be when I last wrote to you—but it is satisfactory to know that they did not bleed uselessly—but in the course of successful exertions.—The return does not embrace those who fell on the N. W. side of the Miami."

After the battle of York, the British in buildings, barracks, &c. destroyed—all the public stores could not be brought away, and the same fate—and the town entirely evacuated on the 1st of May, the militia, prisoners paroled and troops embarked—but owing to contrary winds, the fleet, consisting of 16 or 17 sail, did not leave York until the 8th. In the afternoon of that day, they arrived at Four Mile Creek, below Fort Niagara, and landed the troops and public property.

On Sunday evening, two schooners under command of Lieut. Petegruet, having on board 100 picked men under Capt. W. Morgan, of the 12th regt. sailed for the head of Lake Ontario, for the purpose of seizing a quantity of public stores. On their arrival, they found the public stores guarded by about 80 regulars; the guard retreated before our men landed; the stores were brought away, and the public buildings burned. The expedition returned on Tuesday last without loss.

The day after Lieut. Petegruet sailed for the head of the lake, Com. Chauncey with the remainder of the fleet sailed for Sacket's Harbor.

The return of the fleet from the Harbor is daily looked for, with a very respectable reinforcement.

[Com. Chauncey sailed from Sacket's Harbor on Tuesday last.—A. G.]  
A letter from an officer in the Northern Army, gives the killed and wounded in the expedition to York:—

GENERAL & STAFF.

Brigadier General Pike, wounded mortally, since dead; Ensign Donald Fraser, jun. Aid-de-camp, wounded, slightly; Capt. Benjamin Nicholson, assistant aid-de-camp, wounded, mortally, since dead; Capt. Charles G. Lane, volunteer aid-de-camp, wounded severely, but is fast recovering; all by explosion.

"Sixth Regiment—1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 10 privates, killed; 4 captains (Humphreys, Muldenbergh, Walworth, and Sadler) second lieutenant

(Cook) 5 sergeants, 5 corporals, and 83 privates wounded; all by explosion.

"Fifteenth Regiment—1 captain (Hoppock) 1 second lieutenant (Bloomfield) 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 6 privates, killed by ball; 1 first lieutenant (Perlee) severely wounded by ball; 2 privates killed, and 27 wounded, by explosion.

"Sixteenth Regiment—1 captain, (Lyon) and 4 privates killed by explosion; 1 ensign (Whistler) 10 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 musician, and 41 privates, wounded by explosion.

"Artillery—3 privates killed; 1 lieutenant (Panning) 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 11 privates, wounded; all by explosion.

"Eleventh Regiment—1 sergeant, 8 privates, killed by ball; 1 capt. (Smith) 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, and 14 privates, wounded, by ball and explosion.

"Twenty-first Regiment—2 privates killed and 9 wounded by explosion.

"Capt. Moore's Baltimore Volunteers—Capt. Moore severely wounded; Lieut. Irvine, editor of the Whig, do. with landing, by a bomb; 1 private killed, 1 corporal and 2 privates wounded by explosion. One private of the Albany Grens killed by explosion. 2 Madrasmen and 4 sailors killed and 9 sailors wounded."

May 25.  
We understand that Alexander Scott, Esq. who arrived here in the brig Anna from Porto Rico, was on the 8th inst. on board the St. Domingo, of 74 guns, and had a conversation with Admiral Warren, relative to the prisoners on board the Anna. In the course of the conversation, the Admiral informed Mr. Scott, of the departure of Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard for Russia, and observed that it was useless for our Executive to have sent out those gentlemen, as, said he, I am authorized to open a negotiation and settle all matters in dispute, whenever I am applied to for that purpose, or words of similar import. Mr. Scott in reply informed him, that it is optional with Admiral Warren either to enforce the New-York blockade or not.

From Foulton's Philadelphia paper of yesterday.

The Baltimore Mail stage of yesterday, contains the following:—An express, which that city on Saturday, from Annapolis, advising of the arrival there of a private boat from down the river, on the 14th, below the Potomac, covered the enemy's fleet standing up, consisting of 4 74's, 6 frigates, and several gun-boats—when last seen by the officers on Saturday morning, they were under way, and east of Point Look-Out, Potomac.

NEW-YORK, MAY 22.

At the distance of 6 leagues from this post, passed the RUNCHILLI.—The English fleet were in pursuit of them, and off Cap. Lauma were engaged by several vessels of war."

At the distance of 6 leagues from this post, passed the RUNCHILLI.—The English fleet were in pursuit of them, and off Cap. Lauma were engaged by several vessels of war."

At the distance of 6 leagues from this post, passed the RUNCHILLI.—The English fleet were in pursuit of them, and off Cap. Lauma were engaged by several vessels of war."

A letter was received in Portsmouth, N. H. on Monday evening last, from Capt. T. M. Shaw, of the privateer sloop Thomas, of that port, dated at W. Mass. on Sunday last, informing of his arrival there on that day after one week's cruise, with the British ship Domino, from Liverpool bound to Halifax, with a cargo invoiced at SIXTY-THOUSAND POUNDS sterling—and that he had also sent into Boothbay a brig (the name we cannot distinguish) cargo worth FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS sterling.—A captain observes "The above is an worth upwards of SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS."

May 28.  
The Committee appointed to examine the returns of votes for Governor, made their report yesterday, from which it appears, that His Excellency CALVIN SIMON, is re-elected by a plurality of 13,965 votes over Mr. Varnum.

On the 16th of May, in lat. 36, 27, lon. 74, 4, the brig James Murdock, from Barbadoes, was boarded by the Madstone frigate, in company with the St. Domingo, Admiral Warren, the other 74, and 5 or 6 frigates from the Chesapeake, bound to Bermuda or Halifax.

## Newport,

SATURDAY, May 29, 1813.

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The attention of the Editors of the Boston Palladium, and Gazette, have enabled us to present our readers today with the President's Message to Congress, at least 24 hours before its regular receipt by mail.

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday May 25, 1813.  
At 12 o'clock this day, the President of the United States, transmitted to the Houses of Congress, the following:

### M E S S A G E :

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

At an early day after the close of the last session of Congress, an official communication from His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, his mediation as the common friend of the United States and Great-Britain, for the purpose of facilitating a peace between them. The high character of the Emperor Alexander being a satisfactory pledge for the sincerity and impartiality of his offer, it was immediately accepted; and as a further proof of the disposition on the part of the U. S. to meet their adversary in honorable experiments for terminating the war, it was determined to avoid intermediate delay, in going to the distance of the parties, by a definitive provision for the contemplated negotiation. Three of our eminent citizens were accordingly commissioned with the requisite powers to conclude a treaty of peace, with persons clothed with like powers on the part of Great-Britain. They are authorized to enter into such conventional regulations of the commerce between the two countries, as may be mutually advantageous. The two envoys who were in the city at the time of their appointment, proceeded to join their colleague already at St. Petersburg.

The envoys have received a commission authorizing them to conclude with Russia a treaty of commerce, with a view to strengthen the commercial relations, and improve the benevolent intercourse between the two countries.

The issue of this friendly impression of the Russian Emperor, and a specific manifestation on the part of Great-Britain, only can decide. These sentiments of Great-Britain, that Sovereign will have professedly accepted of his proffered mediation, and be prepared. That no state will prefer a continuance of the present state of things, to their own peace, and willing to close the war, so essentially true, and a lot, or seizure of British property on board neutral vessels on the high seas, is not a belief right derived from the law of nations, and it is obvious, that no visit of force or force for any purpose, on the vessels of one independent power on the high seas, can in war or peace, be sanctioned by the laws or authority of another power. It is equally obvious that for the purpose of peace, each state its sailing men bring out, including them from the vessels of other, the mode heretofore proposed by the U. S. and now enacted by the article of municipal policy, cannot be compared with the mode practised by Great-Britain, with conviction of its title to preference, as much as the latter leaves the termination between the matters of two nations, to officers exposed to avoidable bias, as well by a desire, to a wrong decision under circumstances precluding, for that part, the enforcement of control, and where a wrong decision sides the irreparable violation of the rights of persons, might be the plans and profits of entire wars, whereas the mode studied by the states guards with studied finesse, against errors in such cases, voids the effect of casual error, and the safety of navigation, and the true mercantile expectations.

If the reasonableness of expectations drawn from the consideration of guarantee their fulfillment, a plea would not be distant.—But it is the wisdom of the National Legislature to keep in mind the true policy of the indispensable obligation of measures to the supposition of a happy event, and the payment of a reward, is particularly of importance, and manner, in which it is to be waged by the humanity set them, and the stage of it on one side, of plunder and of other, equally forbidden, or other national character, and established rules of civilized war, and encouragement to the contrary, to a happy result, I have the pleasure of being able to apper-

suspicious progress of our arms, both by land and on the water.

In continuation of the brilliant achievements of our infant navy, a signal triumph has been gained by Capt. Lawrence and his companions in the Hornet sloop of war, which destroyed a British sloop of war, with a celerity so unexampled, and with a slaughter of the enemy so disproportionate to the loss in the Hornet, as to claim for the conqueror the highest praise, and the full recompence provided by Congress in preceding cases. Our public ships of war in general, as well as the private armed vessels, have continued also their activity and success against the commerce of the enemy, and by their vigilance and address have greatly frustrated the efforts of the hostile squadrons distributed along our coasts to intercept them in returning into port, and resuming their cruises.

The augmentation of our naval force, as authorized at the last session of Congress, is in progress. On the Lakes our superiority is near at hand, where it is not already established.

The events of the campaign, so far as they are known to us, furnish matter of congratulation, and shew that under a wise organization and efficient direction, the army is destined to a glory not less brilliant than that which already encircles the Navy. The attack and capture of York, is, in that quarter, a prelude of future and greater victories; while on the Western frontier, the issue of the late siege of Fort Meigs leaves nothing to regret but a single act of inconsiderate valor.

The provisions last made for filling the ranks and enlarging the staff of the army, have had the best effects. It will be for the consideration of Congress, whether other provisions depending on their authority, may not still further improve the military establishment and the means of defence.

The sudden death of the distinguished citizen who represented the United States in France, without any special arrangements by him for such a contingency, has left us without the expected sequel to his last communications: nor has the French government taken any measures for bringing the depending negotiations to a conclusion, through its representative in the United States. This failure adds to delays, before so unreasonably spun out. A successor to our deceased Minister has been appointed, and is ready to proceed on his mission; the course which he will pursue in fulfilling it, is that prescribed by a steady regard to the true interests of the United States, which equally avoids an abandonment of their just demands, and a connexion of their fortunes with the systems of other powers.

The receipts into the Treasury from the 1st of October to the 31st day of March last, including the sums received on account of Treasury Notes, and of the loans authorized by the acts of the last and preceding sessions of Congress, have amounted to fifteen millions four hundred and twelve thousand dollars. The expenditures during the same period amounted to fifteen millions nine hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and left in the Treasury on the 1st of April, the sum of one million eight hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars. The loan of sixteen millions of dollars authorized by the act of the 8th of February has been contracted for. Of that sum, more than a million of dollars had been paid into the Treasury, prior to the 1st of April, and formed a part of the receipts as above stated. The remainder of that loan, amounting to near 15,000,000 of dollars, with the sum of 5 millions of dollars authorized to be issued in Treasury Notes, and the estimated receipts from the customs and the sales of public lands, amounting to nine millions three hundred thousand dollars, and making in the whole twenty-nine millions three hundred thousand dollars to be received during the last nine months of the present year, will be necessary to meet the expenditures already authorized, and the engagements contracted in relation to the public debt. These engagements amount during that period to ten millions five hundred thousand dollars, which with near one million for the civil, miscellaneous and diplomatic expenses, both foreign and domestic, and seventeen millions eight hundred thousand dollars for the military and naval expenditures, including the ships of war building and to be built, will leave a sum in the treasury at the end of the present year, equal to that on the 1st of April last. A part of this sum may be considered as a resource for defraying any extraordinary expenses authorized by law, beyond the sum above estimated; and a further resource for any emergency may be found in the sum of one million of dollars, the loan of which to the U. States has been authorized by the state of Pennsylvania, but which has not yet been brought into effect.

This view of our finances, whilst it shews that due provision has been made for the expenses of the current year, shews at the same time, by the limited amount of the actual revenue, and the dependence on loans, the necessity of providing more adequately for the future supplies of the treasury. The interest on our public debt, and the cost of internal revenue, in aid of

existing sources; which will have the effect, both of abridging the amount of necessary loans, and of that account, as well as by placing the public credit on a more satisfactory basis, of improving the terms on which loans may be obtained. The loan of sixteen millions was not contracted for at a less interest than about seven and a half per cent., and although other causes may have had an agency, it cannot be doubted, that with the advantage of a more extended and less precarious revenue, a lower rate of interest might have sufficed. A longer postponement of this advantage could not fail to have a still greater influence on future loans.

In recommending to the National Legislature this resort to additional arms, I feel great satisfaction in the assurance that our constituents, who have already displayed so much zeal and firmness in the cause of their country, will cheerfully give every other proof of their patriotism which it calls for. Happily no people, with local and transitory exceptions never to be wholly avoided, are more able than the people of the United States to spare for the public wants a portion of their private means, whether regard be had to the ordinary profits of industry or the ordinary price of subsistence in our country, compared with those in any other. And in no case could stronger reasons be felt for yielding the requisite contributions. By rendering the public resources certain, and commensurate to the public exigencies, the constituted authorities will be able to prosecute the war more rapidly to its proper issue; every hostile hope founded on a calculated failure of our resources, will be cut off; and by adding to the evidence of bravery and skill, in combats on the ocean and on the land, an alacrity in supplying the treasure necessary to give them their fullest effect; and, thus demonstrating to the world the public energy which our political institutions combine with the personal liberty distinguishing them, the best security will be provided against future enterprises on the rights, or the peace of the nation.

The contest in which the United States are engaged, appeals for its support, to every motive that can animate an uncorrupted and enlightened people: to the love of country; to the pride of liberty; to an emulation of the glorious Founders of their independence, by a successful vindication of its violated attributes; to the gratitude and sympathy which demand security from the most degrading wrongs of a class of citizens, who have proved themselves so worthy the protection of their country, by their heroic zeal in its defence; and finally, to the sacred obligation of transmitting entire, to future generations, that precious patrimony of national rights and independence, which is held in trust by the present, from the goodness of Divine Providence.

Being aware of the inconveniences to which a protracted session at this season would be liable, I limit the present communication to objects of primary importance. In special messages which may ensue, regard will be had to the same consideration.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, May 25, 1813.

#### TOWN-MEETING.

The Annual Town-Meeting for the choice of Town-Officers will be on TUESDAY NEXT.—We hope that every Freeman, who is attached to the order and welfare of the Town, will be punctual in his attendance.

#### NEW EXPEDITION.

It appears that our fleet with 3000 troops, sailed from Sacket's harbor on the 15th inst. on a new expedition, supposed to be against Newark and Fort George, on the river Niagara, at the west end of Lake Ontario—and to be assisted by troops from Fort Niagara, under Gen. Boyd. The attack would probably be made about the 21st inst. Accounts from Montreal to May 11, stated the passing up of many troops and sailors to reinforce the British posts and man their vessels and gun-boats.—Gov. Prevost, Com. Y. O., and other military and Naval Officers, had proceeded to the shores of Ontario, and undoubtedly a skilful and desperate resistance may be expected—and a more bloody battle will probably be fought than any thing has occurred in the present war.—B. S. P.

By a communication from the President to Congress, in the hurry of the close of last session, intended to be kept secret, but accidentally made public, the people were astonished with a declaration of the French Minister to Mr. Barlow, that the act of his government revoking the Berlin and Milan decrees had been communicated to Mr. Russell, Mr. Barlow's predecessor, and also to Mr. Serrurier, with orders to make it known to our government. On the evidence of such revocation depended that of the British orders of council, the continuance of which, for want of it, was the professed cause of the war. If the French Minister did not make the communication he declares he did, then he has insulted our government with a most impudent and injurious falsehood;—if he did make it, then has this country been most foully betrayed into a war by a concealment of the fact. "We

hope to see (says the Connecticut Mirror) the subject brought into notice at the present session of Congress; and that measures will be taken, which will, at least, force the President to say, whether the declaration of the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow is true or false."

Lieut. JOSEPH NICHOLSON, of Boston, is appointed to command the U. S. Sloop in this harbor.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER, OF MAY 25, 1813.  
COUNT WITTGENSTEIN'S ADDRESS TO THE SAXONS.

"BRAVE SAXONS!—In what manner am I to address you? As your enemy? I am not such.—You are worthy Germans, and I am come in the name of my Emperor to release all Germans from their shameful yoke. I will, therefore, speak to you as your friend; hear me, for I mean well to you.

"It is probable that you are surprised at the sight of Russians and Prussians entering your country in arms; it is probable that you may be in dread, and uncertain what to do, your King having forsaken you, and ordered you to remain quiet. But when a house is on fire, a neighbour must not stand to ask the owner's permission to quench it.

"Your King's house has long been on fire, he himself is in distress, and dare not speak so as his German heart would assuredly dictate to him. For do but consider! A German king, he who so long has been forced to give your energies and blood to the French, could he order you to remain quiet at a moment when inactivity is a crime.

"The hour has struck that will never strike a second time, the hour of delivery from a foreign yoke! and could he himself require you to stop your ears? For 45 years past he has strove for your happiness, your honour, and should he now wish for your distress, your dishonour? Impossible.

"Has he not himself required you to maintain the ancient renown of the Saxons? In what then did this ancient renown exist? Read in your histories, there you will find it. There existed once before an ambitious Emperor of the Franks; he was called Charlemagne—who was obliged to carry on a war of thirty years' duration to subdue you.—You had at that time a King called Wittkind; he did not forsake you in your distress, nor did he call to you to keep yourselves quiet, but he himself led you to the bloody combat for liberty! See! that was your ancient renown, and by that you must abide. A thousand years are since fled; and, in that thousand years, God had never again visited Europe with such another scourge; it has now again appeared, and will you not fight against it now as you then did? Will you lay your backs bare? Hear, and consider how much easier the struggle is rendered to you now, than it was to your ancestors a thousand years ago; they stood alone; they were obliged singly to defend themselves against the mighty Charles.

"But you do not stand alone; my Emperor, with his whole power; the King of Prussia, with the whole of his force, have taken up arms in your assistance, for your salvation, &c.—if you be only inclined to it, the struggle will not last 30 years; with God's help we will shake off your chains in one year, and then every one among you may rest with honour. Then will your ruined manufactures again flourish; your commerce again find its old channels, which are now stopped up; your agriculture will recover itself; your sons will no longer be dragged forth to be slaughtered; in short, then will the happy time of peace be returned, and for which your King himself will thank you. But whoever would till then remain inactive, him will I not acknowledge for a true German. Whoever is not for liberty is against her; therefore choose! Accept either my paternal offer, or meet my sword. Join with me to restore your King and his independence; and then may he, if God so pleases, reign over you 45 years longer in peace and plenty; for do not believe that I wish to seduce you from him, rather would I draw the ties between you and him, which have been broken by foreign tyranny, still closer. You shall have a free King and be called free Saxons.

"Up! up! and arm yourselves, were it even only with sickles, and scythes and cudgels! Drive the strangers from your soil! You shall always find me and my Russians, with the valiant Prussians, wherever danger is most prominent. Already has the vengeance of God manifested itself on the insolent! Believe me, we shall conquer! The long forbearance of God is exhausted; we shall conquer! I speak not this out of idle boasting, but in reliance on God and you, and in the just and sacred cause!

"Given from my head-quarters at Berlin on the 11th (22d) March. (Signed)  
"Count V. WITTGENSTEIN."

#### Married.

In this town on Sunday afternoon last by the Rev. Mr. Gibson, Capt. DAVID MELVILLE, to Miss PATIENCE SHEARMAN, daughter of Capt. George Shearman, of this town.

By the Rev. Dr. Patten, Mr. GEORGE READ, of New-York to Miss MARGARET FERGUSON, daughter of Mr. John Ferguson of this town.

#### Bird.

In this town on the 22d inst. Miss MARY LANDERS, daughter of the late Capt. Edward Landers, aged 17 years.

#### Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT, May 25, 1813.

Arrived on Saturday, privateer Brig Saratoga, of 16 guns, Capt. Wooster, of New-York, 16 days from New-Orleans.—Has made no captures since leaving New-Orleans.—Off Block-Island was chased by the Orpheus, but escaped from her by superior sailing. Capt. Wooster informs, that Gen. Wilkinson, with 2000 men, took possession of Mobile, on the 18th of April, without any resistance on the part of the Spaniards. Pensacola, it was said, was to be his next object.

Arrived on Monday, ship Kingston, Stoddard, of New-York, 30 days from Lisbon.—The ships Asia, and Kensington, of New-York, sailed 3 days before, for New-Haven.—The official order for the blockade of New-York, was received at Lisbon April 10th, in consequence of which no clearances were given for New-York, or any ports blockaded.—On Friday last was boarded from the privateer Fox, of Portsmouth, (N. H.) and a few hours after by La Hogue 74, Capt. Capell, who made the following endorsement on the Kingston's register.—"Warned of the Blockade of all the American ports, from the Mississippi to New-York, both inclusive."—THOMAS BLADEN CAPEL, Capt.—H. M. ship La Hogue, at Sea, May 21, 1813.

On Saturday, off Noman's Land, was boarded from the Ramilies 74—had made no late captures.—On Monday morning, off Point-Judith, was boarded from the Orpheus, and permitted to proceed, and was informed that New-York was blockaded.—Soon after saw the Orpheus board a sch'r from New-York for Providence, with flour and corn, and permitted her proceed.

Same day, A Spanish brig from Norfolk, bound to Providence—they left the Chesapeake Bay 5 days since, at which time no French fleet had arrived there, nor had the British fleet received a reinforcement—only two 74's were at anchor in Lynhaven bay, and the remainder of the squadron were up the rivers.

Arrived on Wednesday, Spanish brig Necessity, with a cargo of sugar, coffee, molasses, &c. 16 days from Havana, bound to the Western Islands, put into this port in distress, being very leaky.—The sloop Juliet, Southworth sailed from Matanzas 21 days before, for this port.—The news of the capture of Mobile had been received at Havana, in consequence of which, two brigs immediately sailed, with troops, arms, &c. for Pensacola.

The ship Eldelia, Gardner, from New-York for Lisbon, with flour and corn, which came down Sound, was captured on 21st inst. off Block Island, by the Orpheus frigate, and sent to Halifax, for a breach of blockade.

## 15,000 dls.

#### PLYMOUTH BEACH LOTTERY.

WILL commence drawing in Boston in June next. Among the prizes are the following, viz.—1 of 15,000 Dollars—4 of 1000—8 of 500—10 of 200—60 of 100, &c. &c.—NO DEDUCTION—Price of Tickets 5 Dollars—Quarters, 137 Cents.

#### Prize Tickets taken in payment

Orders received for the above Tickets and Parts at the Office of ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, where may be seen the Managers list of Prizes in the 1st class of Plymouth Beach Lottery Newport, May 14.

#### Sale at Auction.

To be Sold at Public Auction, At the Dwelling-House of CHRISTOPHER BARCOCK, in Charlestown, on the 2d day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BETWEEN 2 and 3000 Bushels of CORN, and 50 barrels Philadelphia FLOUR, of the first quality.—Conditions at the sale. May 28, 1813.

#### Life of Cooke.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, Have just received and for Sale at their Book and Stationary Store, MEMOIRS of the Life of GEORGE FREDERICK COOKE, Esq. late of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. By WILLIAM DUNLAP.—In 2 vols.—Composed principally from journals and other authentic documents, left by Mr. Cooke; and the personal knowledge of the writer. May 29, 1813.

## Wine & Gloves.

10 Boxes choice Champagne WINE. 20 do. old Claret WINE, and 1 Case (containing 46 doz.) extra long, glazed, Kid GLOVES. Just received per sch'r Expedition, from Bordeaux, and for sale by JOHN MURFEY. Newport, May 28.

## New Goods.

JUST Opened, a large Assortment of English, India, French, and American manufactured GOODS, among which are—Real west of England Broadcloth, and Chasmeres, fine and low priced Drapery, Calicoes, floured Cambricks, plain and 4-4 and 6-4 wide, fine India long cloths, battans, &c. &c. also, kersey and book Muslin, black and coloured Lustings, of a superior quality, 8-4 tailed Silk Shawls, 1 case lustrous and satin Ribbons, of all widths, a great variety of bonnets, Ganganos, Cuffs and Shirts, &c. of which will be sold low.

Also, 2000 wt. superior old COFFEE. For sale, by P. O. RICHMOND. Newport, May 28.

#### WEAVERS.

FROM 10 to 15 good WEAVERS, who are furnished with Stiles from 48 to 76, may find immediate employment by application to F. W. LAWTON. Newport, May 29.

THE B. THING HOUSE, WILL exchange any goods, until further notice. Newport, May 27.

#### Marshall's Office.

DISTRICT OF RHODE-ISLAND. IN Pursuance of sundry Warrants from the Hon. DAVID HOWELL, Esq. Judge of the District Court for the District of Rhode-Island, I do hereby give public notice to all persons concerned that the following informations are filed before said Judge, viz:—

An information by William Flury, Esq. Collector of the Customs for the district of Newport, in behalf of the United States of America, by Asher Robbins, United States Attorney for Rhode-Island District, against a certain Brig called the Patriot, of Calz., together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, boats and provisions, Calistino de Deza, master.

And also against 3 trunks, containing Gloves and pieces of cloths, consigned to J. Kinsman, of Boston.

And also against 327 boxes and 12 barrels of brown Sugar, 63 hds. and 2 barrels of Molasses, and 1 barrel of honey, consigned to J. Kettle of Boston.

And also against a certain brig called the Mary of Charleston, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and boats, James Stafford, master, and lately owned by James B. Kennedy.

And also against 327 boxes tin plate, 2045 boxes of glass, 150 casks of glassware, 18 casks white lead, 7 casks of wire, 30 casks cast iron ware, 160 bundles of steel, 29 casks wrought iron wire, 148 bundles nail rods, 628 sheets iron, 6 casks of cutlery, 100 boxes of pipes, 13 bundles of sheet iron, 1 cask of iron ware, and 2 boxes of tin plates and consigned to Peter Remson & Co. of New-York.

And also against one cable, one anchor, and 16 pieces Russia Duck, and consigned to Barzilla Goodrich, of Weathersfield.

All the above mentioned articles are alleged in said informations to have been forfeited for violations of the laws of the United States, and that Trial will be had on each of the foregoing informations at a special District Court, to be holden at the Court House in Providence, in the said District of Rhode-Island, on the twelfth day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

EBENEZER K. FOX, Marshal. Providence, May 27, 1813.

#### NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South-King town Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of DANIEL STEPMAN of South-King town, deceased, represent and shew, give notice, that six months from the date hereof is allowed to the creditors of said estate, to bring in their claims, to either of us within the time aforesaid.

JEREMIAH N. POTTER, } Com'rs BENJAMIN HAZARD, } All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to THOMAS B. HAZARD, Adm'r, South-Kingstown, May 9.

of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe-6.5' /  
able for Ovens.